

NORWAY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1812	Royal Decree	4nm	
	Jan 51	Royal Decree & Regulations (as amended)		Detailed rules for admittance of warships and military aircraft into Norwegian territory.
	Aug 94	Royal Decree		Prior notification requirement for entry by foreign non-military ships operated for non-commercial purposes into territorial waters.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 35	Royal Decree		Established straight baselines on the northern coast of Norway.
	Jul 52	Royal Decree		Straight baselines on the southern coast of Norway.
	Jun 55	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around Jan Mayen.
	Sep 70	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around islands in the Svalbard archipelago.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 21	Law	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Oct 32	Royal Resolution	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Jun 66	Customs Act	Within terr. sea	King may establish customs frontier outside the territorial sea.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 63	Royal Decree	EXP	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 06	Act	4nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 61	Act	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Jun 66	Act	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 77	Act No. 91 & Royal Decree of 17 Dec 76	200nm	EEZ: authorized foreign fishing beyond 12nm upon agreement with states concerned, and enabled fishery regulations.
	Jun 77	Royal Decree	200nm	Fisheries protection zone around Svalbard.
	May 80	Royal Decree; Agreement with Iceland	Up to 200nm	Fishing zone around Jan Mayen to agreed boundary with Iceland.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Grisbadarna Arbitration		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Apr 57	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with USSR for Varangerfjord EIF.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jun 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) EIF.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Feb 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement extension with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jun 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Denmark (Faeroes) EIF.
	Jun 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Jan Mayen) agreement with Iceland EIF.
	Jun 93	Judgment		Maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway) by judgment of ICJ.
	Dec 95	Agreement		Maritime Boundary Agreement with Denmark delimiting continental shelf and fishing zone between Greenland and Jan Mayen.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The Norwegian system of straight baselines is divided into four areas that are covered by separate legislation: northern coast, southern coast, Jan Mayen, and Svalbard. Extracts from the respective provisions are given below.

(1) Northern Coast. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 12 July 1935:

On the basis of ancient national tradition--
in agreement with the geographic condition along the Norwegian coast--
for the protection of the vital interests of the Norwegian settlements in the northernmost part of the country--
and in accordance with the Royal Decrees of February 22, 1812, October 16, 1869, January 5, 1881 and September 9,
1889--

We do hereby fix the boundary lines at sea of the Norwegian fishing territory in the part of Norway which is north of 66°28'48" northern latitude.

These boundaries shall be drawn so as to run parallel to straight lines which shall be drawn between fixed points on land, islands or reefs, from the end of the national boundary line at the easternmost point in Varangerfjord to Traena in Nordland county.

The fixed points between which the lines shall be drawn are accurately indicated in a special annex to this Decree.

Annex to the Royal Decree of
July 12, 1935

1. The extreme points of the national boundary, as fixed in "Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of 1925 Regarding the Settlement of Boundaries Between Norway and Finland."
2. The easternmost and farthest point of Kibergneset, situated at 70°17'18" northern latitude and 31°4'18" longitude east of Greenwich.
3. The farthest point on the east side of Hornoy, situated at 70°23'18" N. lat. and 31°10'30" E. long.
4. Staurneset on Hornoy, situated at 70°23'24" N. lat. and 31°9'12" E. long.
5. Kalneset on Reinoy, situated at 70°23'54" N. lat. and 31°9'18" E. long.
6. Korsneset, situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 30°13'24" E. long.
7. Molvikskjeret, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 30°6'18" E. long.
8. Kjolneset, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 29°14'48" E. long.
9. The reef with the iron pillar east of the reef with Torrbabaken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°12'18" E. long.
10. The reef outside the reef with Torrbabåken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°11' E. long.
11. The outermost point of Avloysa near Nordkyn, situated at 71°8' N. lat. and 27°39'54" E. long.
12. Knivskjerodden, situated at 71°11'6" N. lat. and 25°40'54" E. long.
13. Avloysinga near the northeastern point of Hjelmaoy, situated at 71°6'54" N. lat. and 24°43'42" E. long.
14. Stabben, the reef with the iron pillar north of Ingoy, situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 24°4'6" E. long.
15. The northernmost islet of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°59' E. long.
16. The dry reef situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°58'48" E. long.
17. The dry reef situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'36" E. long.
18. The westernmost isle of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'24" E. long.
19. Rundskjeret (Bondoyiskjeret), situated at 70°51'30" N. lat. and 22°48'42" E. long.
20. Darupskjeret, at the northwestern point of Soroy (Fugle _____) situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 21°59'6" E. long.
21. Vesterfallet in Gåsen, situated at 70°25'12" N. lat. and 10°54'54" E. long.
22. Sannifallet, situated at 70°18'18" N. lat. and 19°5'18" E. long.
23. Ytre Fiskebåen, situated at 70°13'30" N. lat. and 18°39' E. long.
24. Jubåen, situated at 70°6'12" N. lat. and 18°23'36" E. long.
25. Saltbåen, situated at 69°52'48" N. lat. and 17°56'24" E. long.
26. N.W. point of Kjolva, situated at 69°36' N. lat. and 17°29'24" E. long.
27. Tokkebåen, situated at 69°29'30" N. lat. and 16°57'18" E. long.
28. The dry reef N.E. of Glimmen, situated at 69°21'24" N. lat. and 16°11'24" E. long.
29. The northernmost reef of Svabaan, situated at 69°20'18" N. lat. and 16°2'48" E. long.
30. The westernmost islet of Skreingan, situated at 69°15'30" N. lat. and 15°48" E. long.
31. The northernmost islet of Flesan, north of Langeneset, situated at 69°6'6" N. lat. and 15°10'6" E. long.
32. The northern point of Flesan in Floholman outside Skogsoy, situated at 68°53'24" N. lat. and 14°41'6" E. long.
33. The northern point of the northernmost islet of Floholman outside Asanfjorden, situated at 68°44'42" N. lat. and 14°19'30" E. long.
34. Utflesskjeret, situated at 68°39'24" N. lat. and 14°13'18" E. long.
35. Kverna, situated at 68°19'30" N. lat. and 13°41'6" E. long.
36. The northernmost dry reef at Skarvholman, situated at 68°11' N. lat. and 13°9'54" E. long.
37. The western point of the westernmost islet of Skarvholmen, situated at 68°10'48" N. lat. and 13°9'18" E. long.
38. The western point of Strandflesa, situated at 68°8'42" N. lat. and 13°4'12" E. long.
39. Nordboen, situated at 67°56'30" N. lat. and 12°47'24" E. long.
40. Flesa, Northwest of Vaeroy, situated at 67°42'12" N. lat. and 12°35'24" E. long.
41. Homboen north of Skarvholman near Rost, situated at 67°32'18" N. lat. and 12°1'30" E. long.
42. Torrbøen, situated at 67°31'30" N. lat. and 11°59'6" E. long.
43. Nordre Skjortbaken, situated at 67°29'6" N. lat. and 11°52'12" E. long.
44. Havboen, situated at 67°25'54" N. lat. and 11°49'48" E. long.
45. Flesjan, situated at 67°24'6" N. lat. and 11°51'6" E. long.
46. The western point of the westernmost islet of Bremholmen, near Mykjen, situated at 66°46'18" N. lat. and 12°26'48" E. long.
47. The western point of the westernmost islet of Froholmen, situated at 66°35'30" N. lat. and 12°2'18" E. long.
48. The western point of Bovarden, situated at 66°28'48" N. lat. and 11°56'36" E. long.

(2) Southern Coast. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952:*

The boundary of the fishery limits South of Traena (66°28'48"N) shall be drawn outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
48.	West side of Bvarden	66°28'48"	11°56'36"
49.	Lundben	66°07'30"	11°33'36"
50.	Svinglebåen	65°38'30"	11°16'12"
51.	West side of Hgbraken	65°23'42"	11°01'42"
52.	West side of Hummelvaer Svartflesa	64°58'54"	10°36'42"
53.	West side of Fråholmsnes Svartflesa	64°54'54"	10°31'48"
54.	West side of Ertenbraken	64°46'54"	10°27'00"
55.	Utgrunnskjaer	64°12'54"	9°16'30"
56.	Midtre Springerer	63°54'42"	8°27'42"
57.	Hilbåen off Andholmsleden	63°53'30"	8°25'30"
58.	The most north-westerly of the Dreitflu	63°50'00"	8°20'00"
59.	North-west side of Fleasa	63°32'12"	7°49'42"
60.	Outer Smoksåen	63°28'12"	7°44'06"
61.	Outer Skatbåen	63°26'24"	7°42'00"
62.	Fogna	63°07'06"	7°09'48"
63.	Outermost Kjeldskjaer	62°48'54"	6°15'54"
64.	Skreia	62°41'06"	5°59'18"
65.	The dry skerry north of Skjaerkalven off Sviny	62°20'12"	5°16'12"
66.	The most westerly of the Bukketyve	62°11'12"	5°03'42"
67.	Steinen	62°01'42"	4°54'18"
68.	The most southerly of the Vetrunger	61°56'18"	4°49'24"
69.	The most westerly of the Senninger	61°39'06"	4°34'18"
70.	The outermost reef off the Nordholmer	61°04'24"	4°30'36"
71.	The north-west point of Steiny	61°02'06"	4°30'18"
72.	The west side of Mulen	61°01'42"	4°30'18"
73.	The west point of Gangvarskjaer	60°38'18"	4°43'18"
74.	Herboskjaeret	60°18'48"	4°53'30"
75.	The most westerly Hufteskjaer	60°15'42"	4°55'06"
76.	The west point of Fugly	60°00'42"	5°00'36"
77.	Terneskaer	59°48'00"	5°03'00"
78.	Boaskjaer	59°38'30"	5°04'48"
79.	The most westerly point of Utsira	59°18'24"	4°51'30"
80.	The north-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer	59°17'00"	4°50'54"
81.	The south-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer	59°16'54"	4°50'54"
82.	Lausingen	59°16'18"	4°51'06"
83.	Sveljeskjaer	59°08'30"	5°10'48"
84.	The westernmost dry skerry off Imsen	59°00'30"	5°22'06"
85.	Outer Faksen off Kjr	58°52'36"	5°25'36"
86.	Jaerens Rev	58°45'00"	5°29'36"
87.	Yresteinen	58°40'06"	5°32'36"
88.	Obrestadodden	58°39'24"	5°33'18"
89.	Horrodden	58°33'36"	5°39'30"
90.	Renodden	58°32'54"	5°40'18"
91.	Jaer Rauna	58°31'36"	5°42'30"
92.	The outermost skerry south of Ekery light	58°25'36"	5°52'18"
93.	The westernmost of the Rsholmer	58°25'18"	5°52'48"
94.	South Svetling	58°23'42"	5°58'24"
95.	Flatskjaer off the Svåholmer	58°22'18"	6°02'54"
96.	Springeren off Vestre Knappene	58°17'06"	6°19'00"
97.	The outermost skerry off Skarvodden on Lista	58°06'42"	6°33'36"
98.	The most south-westerly point on Brekneholmen	58°05'36"	6°35'18"
99.	The southern point of Gråhaugen	58°05'00"	6°36'18"
100.	The outermost skerry off Lille Dsen	58°04'06"	6°38'00"
101.	The outermost skerry off Dsen	58°03'48"	6°38'48"
102.	West Kattestein	58°03'24"	6°40'06"

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POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
103.	The outermost skerry off Rauna	58°03'18"	6°40'42"
104.	Bispen	57°59'00"	7°00'36"
105.	The southernmost skerry in the Gjeslinger near Utvåre	57°57'36"	7°12'30"
106.	The southernmost skerry off outer Odden	57°57'24"	7°34'12"
107.	Ytreskjaer	57°57'36"	7°37'12"
108.	The most south-easterly Gåsskjaer	57°57'54"	7°39'06"
109.	West Ballastskjaer	57°58'24"	7°41'18"
110.	Lillie Svarten	58°02'48"	8°01'30"
111.	Meholmsskjaer	58°05'30"	8°11'54"
112.	Langbåen reef	58°06'24"	8°15'24"
113.	The outermost skerry of the Gjeslinger near Gåsen (light)	58°13'00"	8°29'00"
114.	Hesnesbregen	58°18'24"	8°39'54"
115.	The most south-easterly skerry in Lossene	58°21'18"	8°44'36"
116.	Brenningene beacon	58°28'30"	8°56'18"
117.	Mala	58°31'12"	9°00'30"
118.	Store Sildskjaer (beacon)	58°39'42"	9°12'42"
119.	The outermost skerry or rock east of the south-west point of Jomfruland	58°50'00"	9°33'24"
120.	Skerry south of Tvisteinen lighthouse	58°56'06"	9°56'30"
121.	Skerry off the southern point of Ertholmen in Rauer	58°58'36"	10°14'06"
122.	Midtre Heiaflu	58°56'48"	10°53'24"
123.	Frontier post XX (G.B.2, buoy)	58°56'30"	10°55'24"

(3) Jan Mayen. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 30 June 1955:

III. The outer boundary of the Norwegian fishery area around Jan Mayen shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of 22 February 1812) four nautical miles outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1.	Nordkapp, skerry off east side	71°09'36"	7°57'12"
2.	Austkapp	71°08'48"	7°56'06"
3.	Sraustkapp	71°01'12"	7°59'48"
4.	Point south-west of Sraustkapp	71°00'54"	8°00'48"
5.	Cape Wohlgemuth	71°00'24"	8°03'00"
6.	Lighthouse	70°51'00"	8°49'18"
7.	Kjeglene	70°50'00"	8°57'00"
8.	Srkapp	70°49'36"	9°00'00"
9.	Sjuskjera, southernmost skerry	70°49'48"	9°03'30"
10.	Skerry off Hoybergodden	70°52'00"	9°05'00"
11.	Point west of Richterkrateret	70°52'30"	9°04'24"
12.	Outermost skerry north-west of Richterkrateret	70°52'42"	9°03'54"
13.	Skerry off Fuglesyla	70°54'54"	8°57'00"
14.	Vakta	71°07'24"	8°17'30"
15.	Koksneset	71°09'36"	8°04'30"
16.	Nrdkapp, dry skerry on north side	71°09'42"	7°58'18"
17.	Nordkapp, skerry to the north-east	71°09'42"	7°57'30"

(4) Svalbard. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970:

The limit of the Norwegian sea territory at Svalbard in the area at Bjørnøya (Bear island) and Hopen and in the area from Verlegennuken to Halvmåneya shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of February 22, 1812) four nautical miles outside and parallel with straight baselines between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	Keilhauya	74 20,5	19 04,4
2	Kapp Ruth	- 24,8	18 53,2
3	Kapp Hanna	- 26,2	- 49,8
4	Utstein	- 28,6	- 45,6

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
5	Drangane	- 29,3	- 46,8
6	Snyta	- 30,0	- 48,4
7	Flisa	- 30,2	- 49,4
8	Emmaholmane	- 30,9	- 56,4
9	Nordkapp	- 31,3	19 06,5
10	Havhestholmen	- 31,2	- 08,4
11	Måkestauren	- 30,9	- 10,2
12	Framnes	- 28,3	- 17,3
13	Kapp Nordenskiöld	- 28,0	- 17,4
14	Kapp Levin	- 27,1	- 16,9
15	Brettingdalen odde	- 26,4	- 16,5
16	Makeholmen	- 21,9	- 12,0
17	Kapp Kolthoff	74 20,9	19 07,4
18	Kapp Thor	76 27,2	24 55,5
19	Vesterodden	- 27,7	- 53,5
20	Askheimodden	- 30,0	- 56,5
21	NV for Kollerfjellet	- 34,0	25 06,8
22	V for Flatsalen	- 42,0	- 25,8
23	Beisaren	- 43,0	- 29,8
24	Ostligste pynt	- 42,8	- 30,0
25	Skumskjera	76 27,4	24 59,5
26	Verlegenhuken	80 03,7	6 15,6
27	Hoffen	- 02,4	14 30,8
28	Velkomstypnten	79 52,8	13 46,3
29	Biskayerhuken	- 50,6	12 24,8
30	Kobbeskjera, N	- 54,5	11 39,9
31	meya	- 52,3	- 16,7
32	Ytterholmane, N	- 46,2	10 35 0
33	Hamburgerbukta, skjaer utenfor	- 32,0	- 40,3
34	Tredjebreen, skjaer utenfor	- 20,6	- 51,7
35	Kapp Mitra, ytterste skjaer	- 06,7	11 09,8
36	Fuglehuken, V skjaer	78 53,6	10 28,6
37	Kapp Sietoe, N odde	- 47,2	- 30,7
38	Fidrasteien	- 42,5	- 37,5
39	Kverodden, skjaer	- 27,3	11 04,5
40	Plankeholmane, S	- 12,5	- 57,8
41	Salskjera, S	- 12,1	12 06,8
42	SV Agskjera (Daudmannsodden)	- 11,9	- 59,8
43	Kapp Linn, Revleodden	- 03,0	13 35,5
44	Holme NV for St Hanshl-e	77 53,4	- 32,8
45	Lågneset, V	- 45,2	- 43,8
46	Dunderholmane	- 29,3	- 54,1
47	Middagsskjera	- 25,1	- 53,2
48	Skjaer SV av Olshl	- 12,7	14 14,2
49	Svartsteinane (SV av Kroghryggen)	- 07,0	- 36,0
50	Dunyane	- 03,3	- 57,8
51	Utskjeret (S av Suffolkpynten)	76 51,3	15 30,3
52	Brimingen	- 43,1	- 54,5
53	Svartskjeret	- 32,3	16 19,2
54	Brattholmen	- 28,2	- 31,2
55	Srkappfallet	- 26,5	- 38,1
56	Flakskjeret, S	- 28,0	- 49,0
57	Tristeinane, S	- 32,9	17 03,8
58	Dumskolten	- 42,4	- 10,0
59	Davislaguna (ved Hedgehogfjellet)	- 58,6	- 19,5
60	Odde mellom Markhambr. - Crollbr.	77 10,9	- 26,0
61	Kvalvågen, SV	- 25,0	- 36,7
62	"	- 29,5	18 13,2
63	Kvalhovden	- 31,5	- 16,2
64	Thomsonbreen, odde i S	- 37,5	- 20,2
65	Beresnikovbreen, odde i S	- 48,2	- 26,5

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
66	Kapp Dufferin	- 57,2	- 29,0
67	S for Agardhfjellet	78 03,2	- 56,7
68	"	- 05,9	19 20,2
69	Kapp Johannesen	- 13,5	- 04,0
70	Jakimovitsyane, SV	78 12,0	20 24,2
71	Kapp Lee, V	- 04,8	- 46,8
72	Blankeodden	77 58,8	21 12,5
73	Kapp Sporer	- 49,5	- 23,7
74	Skjaer V for Russebukta	- 35,1	20 47,4
75	V holme i fjorden	- 31,7	- 02,2
76	Kvalpynten	77 26,6	20 51,0
77	Kong Ludvigyane, V	- 16,7	21 12,5
78	Utsira (mellom 77 og 79)	- 06,0	- 16,0
79	Håoyane, V	76 56,1	- 16,8
80	" S	- 55,2	21 20,5
81	Braekholmmane, S (mellom 80Og 82)	77 03,1	22 12,0
82	Menkeyane, S	- 08,9	- 50,4
83	Halvamåneoya,	- 16,4	23 18,0

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding the Svalbard straight baselines are contained in Limits in the Seas, No. 39, "Straight Baselines: Svalbard," 6 March 1972:

Bjrnøya is a pear-shaped island measuring approximately 10.7 nautical miles along its major axis. The coastline of the island is serrated, but it can scarcely be described as deeply indented or cut into. A few scattered and isolated islets dot the shore, but the primary basepoints are mainland headlands. The maximum length of a straight-baseline segment (1 - 2) is approximately 5.25 nautical miles.

Hopen, in contrast, is an elongated island nearly 15 nautical miles in length and scarcely a mile in width. Eight straight-baseline segments encircle the featureless coastline with little justification and only a minor effect on the outer limit of the territorial sea. The longest segment (24 - 25) is about 15 nautical miles in length.

Svalbard's straight baselines extend from the northern cape of Ny Fries Land on Vestspitsbergen along the entire western coast of the island. The coastal areas are heavily fjorded and fringed with many small islands and rocks. The southeast coast, in contrast, is relatively smooth and lacks deep embayments. Of interest, several of the straight baselines intersect glaciers which project seaward of the baselines (Note: The chart accuracy may be of a low degree which could cast doubt on the conclusion.) However, if more accurate charts show this condition to prevail, the example of Svalbard may affect future treatment of coastal, glacial tongues as "special circumstances" for the measurement of the territorial sea.

The final sector of the system serves to "tie" the island of Edgeya to Vestspitsbergen. The segments continue southward to include the isolated, detached, and small islets of the Tusenyane within the Svalbard internal waters. The land/water ratio in this section would be exceedingly small.

The longest single segment of the straight baselines (26 - 27) is approximately 18.5 nautical miles in length. The average length of segment appears to be about 10 nautical miles. The coastline of Svalbard bears a remarkable resemblance to the northern coast of Norway and consequently is well-suited to the creation of a straight-baseline system.

Norway is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: NORWAY-USSR

Article 1

The sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord shall follow a straight line from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is the terminal point of the frontier drawn in 1947, to the intersection of the outerlimits of Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters....

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall extend its territorial waters beyond the straight line extending from the intersection referred to in the first paragraph of this article to the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes....

....

The initial point of the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord is frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is also the terminal point of the Norwegian-Soviet frontier demarcated in 1947. The geographical and rectangular coordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) according to the documents for the demarcation of the State frontier between Norway and the USSR signed at Moscow on December 1947 are as follows:

Lat: 69° 47' 46.14"
Long: 30° 49' 09.85"
x = 7,746,912.1
y = 6,415,943.7

From frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR runs in a straight line in north-north-easterly direction to the terminal point of this frontier, which is the point of intersection between the outer limit of the Norwegian territorial waters, situated four nautical miles to the east of and parallel with a straight line between Cape Kibergnes and frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), and the outer limit of the Soviet territorial waters, situated twelve nautical miles from the northern extremity of the unnamed cape on the Soviet coast east of the frontier river Grense Jakobselv (Vorema).

The geographical and rectangular coordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier, having been calculated analytically, are as follows:

Lat: 69° 58' 50.22"
Long: 31° 06' 23.11"
x = 7,767,110.9
y = 6,427,642.7

The bearing angle of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) to the point of intersection of the outer limits of the Norwegian and the Soviet territorial waters in the Varangerfjord (the terminal point of the sea frontier) is 30° 04.7" or 33 g. 4199.

The length of the sea frontier is 12.6 nautical miles.

the coordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier were calculated on the basis of the coordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), as determined in 1947, and of the coordinates of Cape Kibergnes and of the unnamed Soviet Cape, as determined by the Joint Commission in 1957.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of Cape Kibergnes are as follows:

Lat: 70° 17' 17.79"
Long: 31° 03' 51.00"
x = 7,801,466.0
y = 6,427,119.0

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the unnamed Soviet Cape are as follows:

Lat: 69° 47' 07.25"
Long: 30° 59' 29.92"
x = 7,745,479.8
y = 6,422,541.3

In the demarcation of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord in 1957, the Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission also calculated the coordinates of the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes. The coordinates of this point are as follows:

Lat: 70° 07' 19.98"
Long: 31° 30' 27.29"
x = 7,782,476.8
y = 6,443,355.5

The coordinates of this point were calculated on the basis of the above-mentioned coordinates of Cape Kibergnes and the following coordinates of Cape Nemetsky.

Lat: 69° 57' 18.28"
Long: 31° 56' 38.11"
x = 7,763,488.5
y = 6,459,592.0

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: U.K.-NORWAY

1965 CONTINENTAL SHELF DELIMITATION

Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principles set forth in Article 1, the dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	56° 05' 12"	03° 15' 00"
2	56° 35' 42"	02° 36' 48"
3	57° 54' 18"	01° 57' 54"
4	58° 25' 48"	01° 29' 00"
5	59° 17' 24"	01° 42' 42"
6	59° 53' 48"	02° 04' 36"
7	61° 21' 24"	01° 47' 24"
8	61° 44' 12"	01° 33' 36"

1978 CONTINENTAL SHELF DELIMITATION PROTOCOL

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
8	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 36.00"
9	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 13.44"
10	62° 16' 43.93"	01° 10' 40.66"
11	62° 19' 40.72"	01° 08' 30.96"
12	62° 22' 21.00"	01° 06' 28.21"
13	62° 24' 56.68"	01° 04' 25.86"
14	62° 27' 32.82"	01° 02' 17.70"
15	62° 30' 09.83"	01° 00' 05.92"
16	62° 32' 47.29"	00° 57' 48.32"
17	62° 36' 20.75"	00° 54' 44.78"
18	62° 39' 57.99"	00° 51' 29.48"
19	62° 44' 16.31"	00° 47' 27.69"

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
20	62° 53' 29.49"	00° 38' 27.91"
21	62° 58' 21.06"	00° 33' 31.01"
22	63° 03' 20.71"	00° 28' 12.51"
23	63° 38' 10.68"	00° 10' 59.31"
24	63° 44' 12.83"	00° 18' 08.35"
25	63° 50' 26.89"	00° 25' 47.30"
26	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: DENMARK-NORWAY

NORTH SEA 1965 (AS AMENDED IN 1968 AND 1974)

...Having decided to establish a common boundary between the parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between those parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights shall be the median line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each Contracting Party is measure

Article 2 (Amended in 1974)

In order that the principle set forth in article 1 may be properly applied, the boundary shall consist of arcs of great circles through the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	58° 15' 41.2"	10° 01' 48.1"
2	57° 59' 18.0"	09° 23' 00.0"
3	57° 41' 48.0"	08° 53' 18.0"
4	57° 37' 06.0"	08° 27' 30.0"
5	57° 29' 54.0"	07° 59' 00.0"
6	57° 10' 50.0"	06° 56' 12.0"
7	56° 35' 50.0"	05° 02' 00.0"
8	56° 05' 12.0"	03° 15' 00.0"

DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND FISHERY ZONE (FAROE ISLANDS)

Article 1

The boundary between that part of the continental shelf in the area between the Faroe Islands and Norway over which the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Norway respectively exercise sovereignty shall, in so far as the exploration and exploitation of natural resources is concerned, be the mid-line, which is defined as the line equidistant at each of its points from the nearest points on the baselines from which the width of the Contracting Parties' territorial sea is measured

Article 2

1. In the application of the mid-line principle referred to in article 1, the south end-point of the boundary line shall be defined as the point (Point No. 1) which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baseline from which the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Denmark near the Faroe Islands, of the Kingdom of Norway and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is measured.

From Point No. 1, the boundary line is traced as the geodesic to the point of intersection (Point No. 2) of the lines which lie 200 nm from the nearest points of the baselines from which the width of the Contracting Parties' territorial sea is measured.

The positions of the aforementioned points are:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"
2	64° 25' 59.52"	00° 29' 12.22"

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: SWEDEN-NORWAY

Article 1

The boundary between the areas of continental shelf over which Sweden and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources shall in principle be a median line, drawn in such a way that every point on it is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Sweden and Norway respectively is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the principles established in Article 1 but with certain divergencies in order to arrive at a practical and expedient delineation, the boundary shall be drawn between the following five points:

1. The westernmost point of the outer boundary of Sweden's territorial sea in the direction of Norway. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 54' 50.2" N

10° 45' 28.1" E

2. The point where the boundary line established by the international arbitral award of 23 October 1909 fixing part of the sea frontier between Sweden and Norway intersects the outer boundary of the Norwegian territorial sea as drawn at a distance of one geographical miles (7,420 m) from the Norwegian baseline established by the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 concerning the fishery limit south of Traena (Norsk Lovtidend, 1952, part 2, pp.824 et seq.). The point has the following coordinates:

58° 53' 34.0" N

10° 38' 25.0" E

3. The point of intersection between a line drawn at a distance of 12 nm from the aforementioned Norwegian baseline and a line drawn at a distance of 12 nm from the Swedish baseline established by the Royal Notice of 3 June 1966 specifying the particulars for the calculation of the Swedish territorial sea (Svensk författningssamling No. 375). The point has the following coordinates:

58° 45' 41.3" N

10° 35' 40.0" E

4. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 30' 41.2" N

10° 08' 46.9" E

5. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 15' 41.2" N

10° 01' 48.1" E

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: DENMARK-NORWAY (JAN MAYEN), 1995 (excerpts)

The delimitation line between the Parties' part of the continental shelf in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen is established as straight lines between the following points, in the order indicated below:

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
1	74° 21' 46.9"	05° 00' 27.7"
2	72° 49' 22.2"	11° 28' 28.7"
3	71° 52' 50.8"	12° 46' 01.3"
4	69° 54' 34.4"	13° 37' 46.4"

The boundary between the fishery zone around Jan Mayen and the fishery zone around Greenland coincides with the delimitation line specified [above].